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1. (AMENDED) A bilirubin concentration measuring apparatus, comprising:
 - a light emitter for emitting a light which includes a first luminous flux falling in a first wavelength range and a second luminous flux falling in a second wavelength range, their bilirubin absorption coefficients differing from each other;
 - a light emerging port for projecting the first and second luminous fluxes onto skin of a person;
 - a first light incident port for allowing the first and second luminous fluxes having been diffused in the skin to pass therethrough;
 - a second light incident port for allowing the first and second luminous fluxes having been diffused in the skin to pass therethrough, the second light incident port being spaced away from the light emerging port a different distance than the first light incident port;
 - a first electric signal generator for generating a first electric signal corresponding to an intensity of the first luminous flux passed through the first light incident port, and a second electric signal corresponding to an intensity of the second luminous flux passed through the first light incident port;
 - a second electric signal generator for generating a third electric signal corresponding to an intensity of the first luminous flux passed through the second light incident port, and a fourth electric signal corresponding to an intensity of the second luminous flux passed through the second light incident port; and
 - a calculator for calculating a bilirubin concentration based on the first to fourth electric signals.

3. (AMENDED) A bilirubin concentration measuring apparatus, comprising:

a light emitter for emitting a light which includes a first luminous flux falling in a first wavelength range and a second luminous flux falling in a second wavelength range, their bilirubin absorption coefficients differing from each other;

a light emerging port for projecting the first and second luminous fluxes onto skin of a person;

a first light incident port for allowing the first and second luminous fluxes having been diffused in the skin to pass therethrough;

a second light incident port for allowing the first and second luminous fluxes having been diffused in the skin to pass therethrough, the second light incident port being spaced away from the light emerging port a different distance than the first light incident port;

a first electric signal generator for generating a first electric signal corresponding to an intensity of the first luminous flux passed through the first light incident port, and a second electric signal corresponding to an intensity of the second luminous flux passed through the first light incident port;

a second electric signal generator for generating a third electric signal corresponding to an intensity of the first luminous flux passed through the second light incident port, and a fourth electric signal corresponding to an intensity of the second luminous flux passed through the second light incident port; and

a calculator for calculating a bilirubin concentration based on the first to fourth electric signals wherein:

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the first light incident port has the form of a circle and is disposed in a middle of a light incident plane;

the light emerging port has the form of a ring and is disposed on an outside of the first light incident port; and

the second light incident port has the form of a ring and is disposed on an outside of the light emerging port.

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10. (AMENDED) An apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising a memory for storing first to fourth constants corresponding to the first to fourth electric signals, respectively, wherein the calculator executes:

calculation of first to fourth products by multiplying the first to fourth electric signals by the first to fourth constants;

calculation of a first logarithmic number of a quotient obtained by division of the second product by the first product;

calculation of a second logarithmic number of a quotient obtained by division of the fourth product by the third product; and

calculation of a bilirubin concentration based on a difference between the calculated two logarithmic numbers.